IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A method of determining a received signal strength indicator signal from an in-phase signal component and a quadrature signal component of a low intermediate frequency signal that represents a received radio frequency signal, said method comprising: determining a first absolute value from said in-phase signal component; determining a second absolute value from said quadrature signal component; and ~~summing~~ forming a sum of said first and second absolute values, wherein the in-phase signal component and the quadrature signal component contribute to the sum in equal proportion.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Canceled)

4. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, further comprising logarithmically processing said in-phase and quadrature signal components after summing said first and second absolute values.

5. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said received signal strength indicator signal is further determined by low pass filtering said summed first and second absolute values.

6. (Previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein said low intermediate

frequency signal is a zero intermediate frequency signal.

7. (Currently amended) A radio device comprising: an antenna for receiving a radio frequency signal; a quadrature down converter for producing a low intermediate frequency in-phase signal component and a low intermediate frequency quadrature signal component from said radio frequency signal; a received signal strength indicator for producing a received signal strength indicator signal from said low intermediate frequency in-phase and quadrature signal components, said received signal strength indicator comprising a first absolute value former for deriving a first absolute signal from said in-phase signal component, a second absolute value former for deriving a second absolute signal from said quadrature signal component, and an adder for ~~adding~~ forming a sum of said first and second absolute signals, wherein the in-phase signal component and the quadrature signal component contribute to the sum in equal proportion.

8. (Canceled)

9. (Canceled)

10. (Previously presented) A radio device as claimed in claim 7, wherein said received signal strength indicator further comprises a low pass filter for low pass filtering said added first and second absolute signals.

11. (Previously presented) A radio device as claimed in claim 7, wherein said low

intermediate frequency signal is a zero intermediate frequency.

12. (Previously presented) A radio device as claimed in claim 7, wherein said received signal strength indicator further comprises a logarithmic signal former for forming a logarithmic signal from said added first and second absolute signals.

13. (Previously presented) A received signal strength indicator for use in radio device with an antenna for receiving a radio frequency signal, a quadrature down converter for producing a low intermediate frequency in-phase signal component and a low intermediate frequency quadrature signal component from said radio frequency signal, and said received signal strength indicator for producing a received signal strength indicator signal from said low intermediate frequency in-phase and quadrature signal components, said received signal strength indicator comprising a first absolute value former for deriving a first absolute signal from said in-phase signal component; a second absolute value former for deriving a second absolute signal from said quadrature signal component; and an adder for ~~adding~~ forming a sum of said first and second absolute signals, wherein the in-phase signal component and the quadrature signal component contribute to the sum in equal proportion.

14. (Previously presented) A received signal strength indicator as claimed in claim 13, wherein said low intermediate frequency signal is a zero intermediate frequency signal.

15. (New) A method of determining a received signal strength indicator signal from an in-phase signal component and a quadrature signal component of a low intermediate frequency signal that represents a received radio frequency signal, said method comprising: performing a limiting operation to obtain a limited in-phase signal component and a limited quadrature signal component; determining a first absolute value from said limited in-phase signal component; determining a second absolute value from said limited quadrature signal component; and forming a sum of said first and second absolute values, wherein the limited in-phase signal component and the limited quadrature signal component contribute to the sum in equal proportion.

16. (New) A method as claimed in claim 15, wherein said limiting operation comprises logarithmically processing said in-phase and quadrature signal components before determining said first and second absolute values.

17. (New) A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein said logarithmically processing comprises multistage limiting of said in-phase and quadrature signal components, and summing said multistage limited in-phase and quadrature signal components.

18. (New) A method as claimed in claim 14, wherein said received signal strength indicator signal is further determined by low pass filtering said summed first and second absolute values.

19. (New) A method as claimed in claim 14, wherein said low intermediate frequency

signal is a zero intermediate frequency signal.

20. (New) A radio device comprising: an antenna for receiving a radio frequency signal; a quadrature down converter for producing a low intermediate frequency in-phase signal component and a low intermediate frequency quadrature signal component from said radio frequency signal; a received signal strength indicator for producing a received signal strength indicator signal from said low intermediate frequency in-phase and quadrature signal components, said received signal strength indicator comprising a limiter for forming a limited in-phase signal component and a limited quadrature signal component, a first absolute value former for deriving a first absolute signal from said limited in-phase signal component, a second absolute value former for deriving a second absolute signal from said limited quadrature signal component, and an adder for forming a sum of said first and second absolute signals, wherein the limited in-phase signal component and the limited quadrature signal component contribute to the sum in equal proportion.

21. (New) A radio device as claimed in claim 20, wherein said received signal strength indicator further comprises a first logarithmic signal former for determining a first logarithmic signal from said in-phase signal component and a second logarithmic signal former for determining a second logarithmic signal from said quadrature signal component, said first absolute signal being said first logarithmic signal and said second absolute signal being said second logarithmic signal.

22. (New) A radio device as claimed in claim 21, wherein said first and second logarithmic signal formers comprise respective multistage limiters and respective adders for adding signals produced by said multistage limiters.

23. (New) A radio device as claimed in claim 20, wherein said received signal strength indicator further comprises a low pass filter for low pass filtering said added first and second absolute signals.

24. (New) A radio device as claimed in claim 20, wherein said low intermediate frequency signal is a zero intermediate frequency.

25. (New) A received signal strength indicator for use in radio device with an antenna for receiving a radio frequency signal, a quadrature down converter for producing a low intermediate frequency in-phase signal component and a low intermediate frequency quadrature signal component from said radio frequency signal, and said received signal strength indicator for producing a received signal strength indicator signal from said low intermediate frequency in-phase and quadrature signal components, said received signal strength indicator comprising a limiter for forming a limited in-phase signal component and a limited quadrature signal component, a first absolute value former for deriving a first absolute signal from said limited in-phase signal component; a second absolute value former for deriving a second absolute signal from said limited quadrature signal component; and an adder for forming a sum of said first and second absolute signals, wherein the limited in-phase signal component and the limited quadrature signal

component contribute to the sum in equal proportion.

26. A received signal strength indicator as claimed in claim 25, wherein said low intermediate frequency signal is a zero intermediate frequency signal.